

VOL. VII, NO. 1, WINTER, 1981

# AFIO Officers Named to Key Positions in US Intelligence Structure Casey and Blake Back on Firing Line

The new administration of Ronald Reagan has reached into the AFIO roster and named William J. Casey, a member of our Board of Directors, as its choice for the number one job in the community, Director of Central Intelligence. Meantime, it became known that the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, whose new chairman is Senator Barry Goldwater (Rep. Ariz.), has chosen our recent President and Executive Director, John F. Blake, to be director of the staff of that Committee.

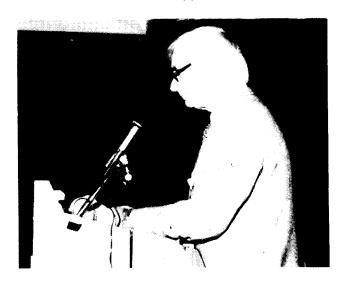
William J. Casey's most recent association with intelligence was as a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board under President Ford. His most complete exposure to intelligence work came during World War II when he joined OSS and rapidly rose to a senior operations position in London, from where he directed covert collection operations into occupied Europe. Joseph Persico, the historian who wrote the authoritative account of these operations called Piercing the Reich, says, "In Casey, OSS had a man with an analytical mind, a tenacious will and a capacity to generate high morale among his staff. He delegated authority easily to trusted subordinates and set a simple standard - results." As most readers know, Casey was also Ronald Reagan's campaign manager and has served in the last two Republican administrations in such varied assignments as Chairman of the SEC, Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs and President of the Export-Import Bank. Prior to re-entering the government service, Mr. Casey practiced tax law in New York and made his fortune writing highly successful tax manuals and offering tax advice.

Mr. Casey's appointment was generally welcomed by veterans of the intelligence community. Former DCI William E. Colby called the choice "a very good one" and John E. Bross has been quoted as stating that Mr. Casey makes "an ideal choice for the job."

John F. Blake, as members know, just retired after a year occupying two of the top positions in AFIO. In gratitude for his services he was awarded the Association's Certificate of Distinguished Service. Prior to that he spent 34 years without a break in the intelligence community, first in OSS and then with CIA. In the latter organization his final assignment was Deputy Director for Administration. He

also served as Acting Deputy Director for a period of nine months. He therefore takes over his new responsibilities with excellent credentials and the confidence of all those who have worked with him over the years.

AFIO wishes the best of luck to both of our distinguished alumni and is confident that the work of the intelligence community will benefit greatly from these two excellent appointments.



Vice Admiral Daniel Murphy addresses AFIO's luncheon, December 5, 1980. Admiral Murphy made an eloquent plea for "more robustness and resilience in our intelligence collection . . ." He summed up by saying, "I feel that if we are to sustain our vital intelligence effort against our principal Communist adversaries and at the same time assume new intelligence challenges in the third world, we must consider increasing the level of effort and resources which we devote to intelligence."

## A Periscope Comment Opposition Blues

When we try to look into the near future of American intelligence, we must like most of what we see. The 97th Congress is expected to be not only more conservative than its predecessor, but — which is less than automatic — more supportive of an effective, and necessarily less inhibited, intelligence effort. The political climate began to get warmer even before the 1980 election made it official. The CIA, in particular, may take comfort from seeing its director, for the first time in history, acquire cabinet level status.

Nonetheless, it is too early to be certain just how our intelligence establishment will fare under its new aegis. For one thing, the design is still emerging. For another, fate has a habit of dealing harshly with designs and prognostications, particularly in an era where so much depends on unforeseeable developments and where no nation can claim real control of powerful political forces. We shall have to wait a while before we know all the questions, not to mention the answers.

This, of course, does not suffice to put our predictive impulses to rest. We have let them lead us to examine another dimension: the perspective shown by some of the intelligence establishment's domestic adversaries. Their projections have turned out to be quite interesting. Our congenital critics and anti-establishmentarians continue to travel their different roads — high, medium and low — to remarkably compatible destinations. At this point, the matter of greatest concern to all of them is the specter of an effective intelligence identities protection act — a law that would make it punishable to identify intelligence personnel under cover if the intent is to impair or impede the nation's foreign intelligence activities. The concern is understandable. For one thing, among the various prointelligence measures not yet enacted, the identities protection bill is the most imminent step now anticipated. For another, such a law would be a major manifestation — a symbol, if you will — of a deeply feared change in national priorities — from the protection of the right to disclose to the protection of the right to have a functioning government. It would signal a shift from inhibiting parts of the government to inhibiting willful sabotage of some of its essential operations which has been some of the opposition's stock in trade.

Thus a large-scale campaign against the legislation is underway. But pessimism is pervading the tents of the adversary camps. A law is expected to pass; only its scope is in question. A major rearguard effort is being made to limit the law's provisions to individuals who have had authorized access to classified information — in effect, former intelligence personnel; if the act applies to anyone else, the nation is warned, it will be unconstitutional. Some high-road travelers profess to have earnestly searched for a "constitutional" bill to cover certain other people — like, presumably, the Wolfs, Schaaps and Rays of the Covert Action Information Bulletin

whose activities have demonstrated, more than anything else, the need for anti-disclosure legislation in the first place. Predictably, they found none. Others have gone so far as to call the disclosures an "outrage" — as a prelude to the conclusion that an anti-disclosure act would be even worse. The same line has been followed by numerous editorials.

But there is recognition that "the passions of the moment," as one critic chooses to put it, make people lose sight of what he considers the unfortunate precedents an anti-disclosure law would set. Nor are the disclosure artists of the *Covert Action Information Bulletin* very hopeful these days. Deploring the "hypocrisy" of the media whose reporters sought them out in the past but which are denouncing them now, Bill Schaap sadly told a sympathetic *Village Voice* interviewer: "Now all the papers have come out against the bill except the *Washington Star.* But it's a year too late. A year too late."

Among other views worth noting is that of an American Civil Liberties Union spokesman who was "not encouraged" by the prospective FBI charter: "We are far more skeptical now about getting a balanced FBI charter that protects civil liberties while advancing legitimate law enforcement interests..." And Victor Marchetti, co-author of *The Cult of Intelligence*, declared in a book review that "... the CIA is seeking to protect... its own hide, through laws that will amount to an American version of the Official Secrets Act — or worse." Now that's what we would call *real* pessimism.

We should not leave our topic without assuring you that, while the mood and tactics of the more implacable intelligence critics have begun to change, the nature of the criticism has not. American intelligence is still depicted as the people's enemy, rather than as one of its protectors; its activities are still discussed as if they took place in a vacuum, without foreign and domestic nuts to crack and foes to worry about; the investigative and exposure craze of the seventies is still presented as a triumph of truth and justice, rather than as an exercise in recklessness with foreseeably destructive effects. Our critics will make sure, if anyone can, that the days ahead will not be devoid of lively entertainment for us all.

## AFIO Thanks the Following for Donations to the Association

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MajGen Richard R. Stewart, USAF(Ret.)
Alexandria, VA

Mr. Alfonso Spera Bethesda, MD

#### The Presidents of AFIO's Chapters With Their Addresses

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San Francisco Chapter BG James O. Boswell, USA(Ret.), President 835 Black Mountain Road Hillsborough, CA 94010

South Bay Chapter LTC Charles V. B. Cushman, USAF(Ret.), Chairman 6529 Nancy Road Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90274

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Southeast Chapter Mr. Gilbert T. Brophy, President Brophy and Genovese Home Federal Building US 1 at Indiantown Road Jupiter, FL 33458

Satellite Chapter Mr. Edward Kray, President 309 Tampa Avenue Indialantic, FL 32903

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2555 Wilson Avenue
Bronx, NY 10469

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#### **PENNSYLVANIA**

Gulf Coast Chapter

Keystone Chapter COL Emmett E. Welch, USA(Ret.), President 2301 Edgewood Road Harrisburg, PA 17104

#### **TEXAS**

Mr. Fred Rodell, President 9619 Yupondale Street Houston, TX 77080 Lone Star Chapter Mr. Wendell E. ("Tex") Little, President 714 Moorside Drive San Antonio, TX 78239

### **Revamping Intelligence**

(Editor's Note: We reprint in its entirety the following editorial from the Holyoke, Massachusetts Transcript-Telegram. The sentiments are well-expressed and right on target. Before reading it, we had never heard of the Transcript-Telegram. We found it very reassuring that this quality of comment and grasp of the essence of a complicated issue is available in an unpretentious small-town paper. An educated public is our best defense and the Transcript-Telegram is certainly doing its part toward that goal.)

There is already a great deal of pressure being put on President-elect Ronald Reagan to reshape our intelligence policies once he takes office.

It wouldn't be a bad idea to take a new look at some of the ridiculous extremes we have gone to in our frenzy over public disclosure of such information. As it stands now, the CIA must inform eight different committees of Congress if it wishes to enter into a covert operation.

This, of course, belies the very word covert. Intelligence work, by its nature, is very secret. Congress, by its nature, is not.

There is no such thing as a secret in Congress. If some congressman, scrambling for re-election, thinks he can get a little publicity by "leaking" something to the press, he'll do it without a moment's hesitation. And the fact that it's an intelligence secret won't make a shred of difference.

The Freedom of Information Laws require the CIA to reveal, upon request of a citizen, anything not specifically classified. What has developed, according to agency officials is a "chilling effect" on foreign sources of information. These sources, never sure what's going to turn up in print, are pretty leery of telling us anything. And no one can blame them.

And without these sources, our intelligence network becomes a little flimsy.

With today's world situation, we cannot afford to operate with second-rate intelligence. The other nations — particularly those who want to do us in — are playing fast and hard. It is vital we do our best to keep up with them.

While we don't wish to see some of the abuses of the past revived, we do understand that international intelligence is a shady business to begin with. To try and make it operate like any other branch of government is not only silly, it's downright stupid and quite possibly dangerous.

The idealists who would have every intelligence operation discussed beforehand in the press — or worse still, debated in Congress — are living in a dream world where the good guys wear white hats and there are no bad guys.

International intrigue knows no bounds and, while the days of cloak and dagger spying are perhaps over, it is still a grimy business which needs a great deal of secrecy to be effective.

If we are to be successful about it, we must be realists. Other nations are and, unless we want them to get the upper hand, we'd better realign our thinking.

We need intelligence, just as we need the foreign sources — including other governments — who supply that information. We should do everything possible to insure that we get that information and that, once we have it, it is held confidential.



Left to right: Current President Jack Maury and former President Jack Blake at the December 5 luncheon. Jack Blake is receiving a well-merited award for distinguished service.

Memo From: Jack Maury Subject: Assistance to

Professor Thomas Hammond

Professor Thomas T. Hammond of the University of Virginia is an old personal friend and has done some outstanding work in connection with problems of common concern. He is now researching and writing a book on the Communist takeovers of the 1970's (in Afghanistan, South Yemen, Angola, Ethiopia, Laos, South Vietnam, and Cambodia). He would like very much to interview AFIO members and others who are knowledgeable about these takeovers. He would also be very grateful for permission to copy any papers, documents, clippings, reports, etc. that they may have on how the Communists seized power in these countries. He may be reached at:

10017 Menlo Avenue Silver Spring, MD 20910 Phone: (301) 589-5028

I'm sure any help we can give him will be of service to our common cause.

### **Resolutions Adopted by Convention '80**

The following four resolutions were also adopted but were omitted from our last issue for reasons of space.

## RESOLUTION ON THE PBS PROGRAM "ON COMPANY BUSINESS"

WHEREAS the Public Broadcasting System, in cooperation with, and providing compensation to, Philip Agee, did air a highly inaccurate and biased three-part program on American intelligence titled, "On Company Business"; and

WHEREAS a portion of the cost of producing the program was public money appropriated by Congress with the requirement that it be expended to provide the public with unbiased and balanced programming; and

WHEREAS the PBS advertised and in other ways represented the program as a scholarly and responsible overview of the CIA's history and major contribution to the on-going debate on the CIA's past, present and future; and

WHEREAS the PBS program did not identify the notorious defector, Philip Agee, and his views on Communism, but simply stated he was a former employee of the CIA;

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Association of Former Intelligence Officers, in convention assembled on October 4, 1980 calls upon the Congress to investigate this deplorable misuse of public funds and to institute checks which will preclude future use of public money to present misleading material designed to undermine the national security.

## RESOLUTION ON PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE ADVISORY BOARD

WHEREAS, in 1956, the President of the United States, pursuant to a recommendation of the second Hoover Commission, established a Board whose members were appointed by him from among persons outside the Government on the basis of their ability, experience, and knowledge of matters relating to the national defense and security; and

WHEREAS the purpose of this Board, ultimately renamed the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB), was to advise the President on a continuing basis concerning the effectiveness of the national intelligence effort and make appropriate recommendations for improvements; and

WHEREAS PFIAB was abolished by Presidential action in 1977 and has not been appropriately replaced as a permanent, non-partisan body by a similar group of distinguished Americans, thus depriving the President and the Intelligence Community of a source of independent counsel for the national intelligence effort;

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Association of Former Intelligence Officers, in convention assembled on October 4, 1980 advocates that the President reestablish PFIAB to perform the functions in which it was formerly engaged and such other similar functions as the President finds appropriate.

## RESOLUTION ON UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURES

WHEREAS there continue to be "leaks" and unauthorized disclosures of sensitive intelligence information; and

WHEREAS existing law is woefully inadequate to deter or criminally punish those who violate the trust put in them; and

WHEREAS various proposals have been introduced in Congress to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of intelligence sources and methods; and

WHEREAS by law the Director of the Central Intelligence is "responsible for protecting intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure" but there is no law to punish criminally those who make such unauthorized disclosures:

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Association of Former Intelligence Officers in convention assembled on October 4, 1980 urges the Congress to consider and pass legislation making unauthorized disclosures of intelligence sources and methods a criminal offense.

### RESOLUTION ON FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT

WHEREAS the requirement in the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 that the Executive Branch must secure a judicial warrant to collect foreign intelligence by electronic surveillance of a foreign power, its agents or collaborators is a constitutionally objectionable invasion of the powers reserved to the President; and

WHEREAS the Intelligence Community has proposed amendments to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 dealing with searches; and

WHEREAS the effectiveness of intelligence efforts should be improved by all reasonable means:

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Association of former Intelligence Officers in convention assembled on October 4, 1980 urges the Congress to repeal the unconstitutional requirement in the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 of a judicial warrant in order to collect foreign intelligence by electronic surveillance of a foreign power, its agents or collaborators and to modify the Act to cover physical searches.

#### In Memoriam

LTC Mercedes O. Cubria, USA(Ret.)
Miami, FL

Mr. Thomas J. Farrell, Jr. Carmel, CA

Mr. J. Bruce Scrymgeour Oakton, VA

CWO G. J. Thompson, Jr., USN(Ret.) Kensington, MD

#### On the Intelligence Bookshelf . . .

Current books of interest to intelligence buffs and watchers of the world scene. All reviews are by AFIO members and represent their personal views. Reader reactions, either to the reviews or the books reviewed, are welcome.

WHY VIET NAM? — PRELUDE TO AMERICA'S ALBATROSS, by Archimedes L. A. Patti, University of California Press, Berkeley 1980, 612 p (including index, bibliography, notes, and political biographies).

This thoroughly researched and admirably documented book by AFIO member AI Patti makes a significant contribution to the historiography of American foreign relations. Practitioners in the field of national security will find in it a number of well-drawn moral lessons, including the often-demonstrated truism that a foreign policy becomes uninformed and irrelevant to the same degree that it ignores its profesional observers abroad.

But before I scare off potential readers, let me add that this is more than a short history of how America conceived its misbegotten political involvement in Vietnam. It is also an eminently readable first-person account of real-life foreign intrigue, and as such is more satisfying than the half-baked spy novels that seem to have provided the foreign affairs education of people like the inner circle of the Nixon White House staff.

Colonel Archimedes L. A. Patti led the Indochina section of the Office of Strategic Services during the crucial 12 months bracketing the end of World War II. During that time he probably spent more time with Ho Chi Minh than any other American, and he came to respect and admire the man who for a quarter of a century had been at the forefront of the native Vietnamese struggle against French colonial rule. Patti was only one of a mixed handful of Allied officials in Kunming, Hanoi and Saigon trying to sort out the conflicting interests of Indochinese nationalists, French colonialists, and Chinese opportunists as the Japanese empire collapsed. But he seems to have had a clearer view than most of basic American objectives and their affinity with those of the Vietnamese nationalists, despite the Marxist coloration the latter had acquired. And, bless him, he seems to have kept notes and copies of his dispatches to Kunming and Washington, to which he has now added months of research into State Department, War Department, and OSS files.

The result is an amplified account of Colonel Patti's day-to-day experiences with the Indochina intrigues of 1945, set within a clearly articulated history of the anti-colonial struggle in Vietnam from 1942 to April 1956, when the French High Commission in Saigon was disestablished and the last units of the French Foreign Legion paraded past the American Embassy to board ship for Algeria.

I watched that last, disdainful parade by a beaten colonial army, and in my youth and innocence thought that now the Vietnamese would sort out their independence problems for themselves. At that time there were fewer than 500 U.S. military personnel in Saigon, hardly any of them in uniform. Twenty years and 56,000 American lives later I and every other American had learned how costly can be the price of ignorance.

For the answer to "Why Viet Nam?" is, simply, "ignorance," as Colonel Patti recounts how America made France's "dirty war" its own against more than a hundred years of tradition and policy, and in the face of ample evidence that the struggle for Indochina was a deeply rooted war of independence that ultimately could have only one outcome. Like others who were there at the time, the author asserts — but does not dwell on — the thesis that America had the opportunity to steer Indochina to almost instant, possibly bloodless independence in 1945, but carelessly let the opportunity drop. He recounts, with details and documentation, how the French underhandedly outmaneuvered Americans and Vietnamese to reimpose in blood their discredited colonial regime, then brainwashed American policymakers into the needless casting of this colonial conflict into the mold of worldwide anti-communism.

"Kremlin-directed conspiracy," Patti points out, "was found in virtually all countries except Vietnam" in the late 1940s. "The Soviet Union not only failed to support Ho through his early struggles for independence but also refused to recognize the DRV until several years later" in January 1950. Yet, in Patti's view, the U.S., swayed by French overt and covert pressures and propaganda, chose from 1946 on to make a judgment that Ho Chi Minh and the bulk of the Vietnamese independence movement were not just Marxian Socialists but Moscow-controlled Communists. Reporting and analysis to the contrary was never lacking in those early years — though some of it had disappeared from State Department files by the time Colonel Patti came to write his book. (Nor was it available to researchers in the 1960s, as this reviewer knows from personal experience.)

There is another school of thought on this subject which should be noted here, a school which differs from both Patti's position and the conventional wisdom. This view holds that, while Ho Chi Minh was undoubtedly a veteran cadre of the Comintern who had joined the French Communist Party at the time of its formation (both documented facts), he was primarily a nationalist, a potential Asian Tito, whose movement (like Tito's) received no help or recognition from the Soviet Union until it was well on the road to success. With the proper policy and an offer of support, the U.S. might have induced a public split between Ho and the Soviet Union and China and thus avoided all the turmoil and trauma that resulted from the actual policy we pursued.

In any event, Colonel Patti and the University of California have produced a unique document in textbook form that is both scholarly and readable and organized for easy reference. This book ought to be required reading in diplomatic courses and the various war colleges. It can be read with profit by the general reader, the undergraduate student of history, and the graduate researcher seeking primary sources for this critical episode in international affairs. It's just too bad that something like "Why Viet Nam?" wasn't generally available in the 1960s when the United States Government was still trying to understand an enemy that once had tried to become its friend.

- Richard D. Kovar

## Employment Opportunity for AFIO Members

Training Coordinator Position. Responsible for developing and coordinating in-service law enforcement training programs in the broad areas of intelligence, organized crime. covert operations. Requirements include a master's degree and three years of related experience, or equivalent combinations. Seeking persons with more extensive experience in the broad subject areas than the minimum required. Training/teaching experience desirable. Hiring step of pay grade is \$19,476, good benefits. Location is in Salemburg, N.C., approximately 25 miles east of the Fayetteville/Fort Bragg area. Send inquiries to Robert B. Yow, North Carolina Justice Academy, N.C. Department of Justice, P.O. Drawer 99, Salemburg, N.C. 28385. Phone 919-525-4151. Responses desired as soon as possible, hiring process has begun.

The following list of new members since the last issue is incomplete in that it does not include those who requested that their names be kept restricted.

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### **Notes From AFIO Chapters**

In November, the Florida Southwest Chapter in Ft. Myers elected Lt. Col Donald Randell (USA, Ret), President; Herman Bly (FBI, Ret), Vice President; and Mrs. Mary E. Evans (State), Secretary-Treasurer. Ed Kray replaced Gerald Davis as Florida State Chairman in January. Gerry has been most active in coordinating and assisting the Florida chapters, besides being president of the Southwest Florida Chapter. He passes the baton on to Ed, a very capable and active chapter president.

Arizona is moving ahead with the organization of a chapter. Under the organizational guidance of L. George Wiggins from Yuma, the first meeting was held 17 January in the Cactus Room of the Francisco Grande Resort in Casa Granda. With two new chapters this past year in Texas and a chapter forming in Arizona, we are now looking at New Mexico to complete the chapter coverage by state through the Southwest.

Charters have been approved by the Board of Directors for six chapters and the Board will review on 26 January the by-laws of the Western Montana and Southwest Florida chapters. Many of our chapters have been formed for some time now, e.g., San Diego was organized in 1976, and has been very active during the past four years, working on furthering AFIO objectives, not to mention hosting a national convention.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish the current addresses of the heads of all AFIO chapters.

Once again, we repeat our oft-repeated plea to chapter members to take a camera along to all their meetings and snap some pictures of speakers or members gathered at these sessions. Then, if you would, promptly send your results to AFIO Head-quarters with captions and identifications attached. Please use black and white film only.



Left to right: CIA veteran Robert Amory and the Chairman of our Board of Directors, General Dick Stewart.

#### **Periscope Classified Section**

(As a service to members, PERISCOPE offers its pages without charge to advertise services, items for sale or rent, etc. The service is limited to members only. In future we request that these notices be limited to six lines.)

#### **BUSINESS ADVISORY**

Retired CIA officer and wife now engaged in photo inventory of household effects and office possessions. These photo files can then be used in the event of insurance claims or to assist police recovery. Call John Borgman at (703) 978-1739 or write to Photo Inventory, Box 1242, Springfield, VA 22151.

#### SAN FRANCISCO HOTEL

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#### FINANCIAL NEGOTIATORS!

Our agents negotiate with large banks and institutional lenders on our behalf for the placement of large institutional loans. Currently, we seek \$500 million for the expansion of a University Medical Center. Please contact Dr. Rudolf Kies, President, The National Estate Corporation, PO Box 295, San Fernando, California 91341, Tel: (213) 367-7106.

#### INSTRUCTORS NEEDED

Bi-lingual, part-time instructors needed for training programs conducted overseas and in the US. Fluency is required in French, German, Spanish and Arabic and occasionally other languages to a level permitting instructor to lecture, read and write the language in technical areas. Programs include public official and executive protection, hostage tactics and negotiations, terrorism techniques and technology, law enforcement and the like. Instructors must be experienced trainers in these and similar subjects. Forward complete resume to Dr. Richard W. Kobetz, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Route 2, Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601.

#### **IMAR**

International Management Analysis and Resources, 1120 National Press Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20045, Tel: (202) 342-0045 is interested in identifying retired colleagues in the intelligence services who are interested in marketing its services in their area. For details on IMAR see Classified Section of the last PERISCOPE.

## Notes From National AFIO 1981 Convention

Colonel Bob Roth has agreed to accept the chairmanship of the convention committee for the 1981 convention. Since Bob served on two previous convention committees, things are "in good hands" for this one. The convention dates are Friday and Saturday, October 2 and 3, 1981. The actual site has not been finalized at this time but will definitely be in the Washington, D.C. area. Further details concerning the convention facilities and the program will be forthcoming in later publications. If members have any suggestions for the format or program for the convention please send them to AFIO Headquarters, attention Col. Bob Roth, so that they may be considered by the convention committee. The convention is for the AFIO members, and we would like to have as many as possible attend and contribute their ideas for the program.

#### Date Set for Spring Lunch

The regular AFIO spring luncheon is now set for Thursday, April 2, 1981 at the Fort Myer Officer's Club. The speaker will be announced later.

#### **AFIO Items for Members**

The National Office has ordered 500 more lapel pins, available to members at \$5 each. AFIO decals in red, blue and gold are also available at \$1. We also wish to remind members of the existence of the Speaker's/Writer's Kit, a 149-page compendium of authoritative materials of value to members in preparing speeches or articles on intelligence matters. The Kit is available at \$3.

## Periscope Volume Numbers Corrected

Eagle-eyed proof-readers among our membership will note that the last issue of *Periscope* was numbered Vol. V, No. 4, while this issue, actually the next following issue, is numbered Vol. VII, No. I. The reason is that some years ago some unidentified culprit repeated Vol. IV two years in succession. In the interests of accuracy we have decided to correct this error somewhat belatedly in spite of the slight confusion it might cause.

## Notification of Address Changes

Once again the National Office pleads with members to remember to notify us of address changes promptly. This will insure that you get your copies of *Periscope* and other publications in a reasonable time and also save us untold trouble.

### A Little Proof of the Dedication of Our Members

Lt. Gen. Ray Peers writes that he recently attended a meeting of the Western Montana Chapter of AFIO as a guest of Norm Larum in Missoula. Ray gathered some figures on how far the members living outside of Missoula had traveled to get to the meeting. The results were as follows:

C. Woodgate - 142 milesTom Nicholson - 100 miles (Tom was elected new President)

H. Stenn - 115 miles Al Demsey - 45 miles Richard Grant - 40 miles

Terry Nobles - 50 miles

Finally a gentleman named Knaggs also attended. Although he is not listed as a member in our files, he traveled 180 miles to attend. Perhaps somebody should see that he gets a membership application.

Editor's Note: We are indeed impressed with this evidence of dedication. Our only complaint is that no one took pictures and sent them on to us.



Left to right: Major Harold H. Callahan (NSA) and Robert G. Kunkel (FBI).

### **Job Opportunity**

### MILITARY SCIENTIST/NATIONAL SECURITY ANALYST

As a member of an interdisciplinary research team write the National Security Chapter for books on specified countries of the Far East. Completion of Senior U.S. Military College (or similar militry knowledge) and graduate degree in international relations, law, or political geography. Interest in large-scale complex societies. Two years experience research and analytical writing about countries of the Far East. Knowledge of a major East Asian language. Recent foreign travel or residence desirable. Ability to produce under short deadlines. Liberal vacation, health, educational, and retirement benefits. Regular salary reviews. \$18,000 to start. Resumes to Director, Foreign Area Studies, 5010 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016. Closes 8 February 1981. Position available immediately. EOE/AA.

## From The President's Desk A Report From Jack Maury

The Washington Establishment — both press and politicians — apparently have not overlooked the fact that national security in general, and the intelligence community in particular, came in for considerable attention during the campaign and are getting a good deal of scrutiny during the transition period. Several AFIO



members have had key roles on the transition team devoted to intelligence and Bill Casey, the Director of Central Intelligence designate, being a veteran of OSS, is on close personal terms with many of us. With Bill, who by the way is a member of the AFIO Board of Directors, as DCI, Jack Blake as Staff Director of the Senate Select Committee and Tom Latimer in the corresponding job on the House side, we can be sure that professionalism will be well represented where intelligence issues are concerned.

There is reason to expect that in the days ahead the views of AFIO will also be represented in official policy circles. They have, of course, been often sought by the media, and by Congressional committees in connection with legislative matters. In responding to such requests we usually seek the views of members of our Executive Committee and, where feasible, other AFIO members known to be concerned with the particular issues involved. But because of the pressure of time extensive consultation is rarely possible. It has therefore been suggested that it would be helpful if, in order for your National Headquarters to have the benefit of the views of the membership on issues of major concern, individual members be encouraged to write to us expressing their views on any current issues which are of concern to them. You may be sure that such views will be kept on file and will be taken into account in the formulation of the Association's position as appropriate.

Members of the Association may be interested to know that at the suggestion of the Advisory Council a new Membership Committee has been formed under the Chairmanship of Herbert W. Taylor, recently retired from A.C.S.I. The Committee held its first meeting on December 22, 1980 with twelve members attending, at which time they set as their goal the doubling of AFIO's current membership to reach the number 5000 during 1981.

## Intelligence Studies Foundation Requests Help

The Intelligence Studies Foundation is planning an archival records survey leading to the compilation and publication of a National Catalog of Sources for the History of Intelligence. Historical records in repositories in the United States will be examined and the resulting guide will be made available to interested persons at cost. ISF cordially invites the participation of history-minded AFIO members. Please contact: W. L. Cassidy, Intelligence Studies Foundation, P.O. Box 6865, Oakland, Calif. 94603.



Executive Director John Greaney and Vice President Dick Bates at the podium on December 5.

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